

Yamanouchi Ice Axe

1929

The first domestic ice axe made by Toichiro Yamanouchi, a technician at IMR. At the time, it was considered to be one of the top five masterpieces by alpinists worldwide.

The exhibit: Donated by Mr. Tomio Sakai (a former member of the Tohoku University alpine club)
Serial Number: 1865/2000



1920

Notebook of Prof. Kotaro Honda

Handwritten lecture notes by Prof. Kotaro Honda, the first director of IMR.

The exhibit: "Steel Science, Chapter 1, Preface: On Research Methods"

1959

Dendritic Titanium Crystals

Titanium dendrites created by "vapor phase reduction method."*

The research for this technology was promoted with the aim to mass produce high-purity titanium, which was of a concern at that time. Although it was not used in industry, it was recognized as Essential Historical Materials for Science and Technology (by the National Museum of Nature and Science) as an achievement that should be conveyed to future generations.

*The method to obtain high-purity titanium by reducing titanium tetrachloride with vaporized magnesium.



Institute for Materials Research, Tohoku University Established in 1916 Remembering its 100-year history



The Honda Memorial Hall is a research building completed in 1941. In 1994, a renovation reinforced the walls and refurbished the interiors while the entrance hall and the marble stones of the staircase were kept, thus preserving the appearance of the old days. It was recognized as a Registered Tangible Cultural Property (Structure) by Japan's Agency for Cultural Affairs in 2021. The Honda Memorial Room and the Memorial Exhibition Room on the second floor of this building showcase regular exhibition of items associated with Prof. Kotaro Honda (the founder of IMR), various innovations from IMR that has become commercialized such as KS magnet steel, and several other new materials and their products.

Honda Memorial Room

Prof. Kotaro Honda was the founder of IMR and a metallurgist and physicist. He was selected as one of the Ten Japanese Great Inventors by the Japan Patent Office.

In commemorating his achievements, his desk, chair, laboratory notebook, calligraphy, and other various relics are exhibited.



Visitor Information

▶ Opening Hours

Weekdays 9 : 00 ~ 16 : 00

▶ Maximum visitor numbers

Up to about 10 people

▶ Planning your visits and reservations

For a guided tour : Please contact the Public Relations Office at the email address below at least two weeks before your visit.

Without a guide : Reservations are not required. Please visit General Affairs Office at the entrance of the Honda Memorial Hall to sign-in.

▶ Tour duration time

About 15 to 30 minutes

▶ Contact

Public Relations Office, Institute for Materials Research, Tohoku University

E-mail: pro-adm.imr@grp.tohoku.ac.jp

TEL: 022-215-2144 FAX: 022-215-2482



About the Honda
Memorial Hall

2nd edition, February 2025

Honda Memorial Hall Memorial Exhibition Room



Institute for Materials Research, Tohoku University

IMR's Materials Science: serving society and changing the world

The Memorial Exhibition Room displays over 50 inventions and lab instruments from the institute's history. Explore a century of IMR's historic achievements, from the fundamental to the applied.

KS Magnet Steel

The most powerful permanent magnet in the world at the time, invented in Japan. KS Magnet Steel was named after Kichizaemon Sumitomo who donated research funds.



1916

Sendust

Magnetic core material used for devices such as transformers in electronic equipment. It is also used for components in smartphones. The name came from magnetic 'dust' made in 'Sendai'.



1940

Co-Elinvar

Alloy used in hairsprings for wristwatches as a high-precision spring material. Coefficient of thermal expansion is very minimal, allowing for accurate time keeping.



Amorphous Alloy

Soft magnetic material used for tape heads and transformers. Its characteristics are high-strength and rust resistant properties.

Silicon Carbide (SiC) Fiber

Lightweight, high-strength, and high heat-resistant ceramic fiber. It is attracting much attention as it is being introduced in the latest engines to reduce aircraft weight.



1976

Research Products

KS magnet steel (back), new KS magnet steel (front)

